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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.83.

August 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity 94 68

August 10, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 89 91

7720 日三廿月六

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

五拜禮 號十月八年英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS,
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

OUR GALLANT NAVY.

Ready and Anxious for a Decisive Battle.

London, August 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, *Le Journal* correspondent, who has been visiting the British Fleet, says:—The spectacle is so vast that the eye cannot take in the whole panorama at one glance. Important new units are massed ready to spring on the enemy should the latter issue from his lair. The Fleet constitutes a weapon and force which stuns imagination. The soul of the British Navy harbours but one aspiration and one determination—to meet the Germans once again face to face in a decisive battle from which the victor will only return. The Fleet will not hesitate to run great risks to account for the enemy when the fight comes. The officers are of opinion generally that the Germans when beaten on land will not allow the war to finish without striking their all and accepting a great naval battle.

THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

British Miners Postpone Decision.

London, August 9.

The Miners' Federation Executive last evening postponed their decision relative to the Stockholm Conference until the Labour Party Executive's report is announced at to-morrow's conference. The miners will then move the adjournment of the Conference to give the delegates an opportunity to consult their associations.

It is expected that the Seamen's Conference in London on August 17, which is expected to resolve to prevent the Socialist delegates going to Stockholm, will include representatives from Holland, Scandinavia, the British Colonies and the United States.

The conference of the Allies at Downing Street was closed, but it is understood that the question of the Stockholm Conference was discussed.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Advance Reported.

London, August 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French advanced north-west of B. Schoote. Our fire drove off an enemy party north of B. Schoote.

PRECAUTIONS IN RUSSIA.

London, August 9.

The Times correspondent at Odessa says that anti-aircraft measures are being taken for the first time in growing that the Odessa, Bessarabian and Podolian harvests are the main objective of the German advance.

AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMME.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Government announces an immediate agricultural programme for increasing the acreages sufficiently to produce 1,250,000,000 bushels of wheat and 83,000,000 bushels of rye.

THE CHINA TEA QUESTION.

London, August 9.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Robert Essex, Mr. Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, said the stocks of China tea in the United Kingdom bonded warehouses on July 31 totalled 7,207,000 lbs. The Board of Trade had issued instructions for the release of the tea detained owing to the absence of import licences.

Replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Roberts said the refusal of the Board of Trade to allow delivery of certain shipments of tea bought and paid for by British merchants in China before the date of the prohibition of imports was due to the fact that the consignments were not shown as being paid for by the importers or as having been in transport before the prohibition. He was not yet satisfied that the consignments were entitled to admission by reference to the circumstances of payment or despatch, but the consignments were released in view of the price of tea and its tendency to deteriorate by keeping.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUDGET.

London, August 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne, in the House of Representatives, the Treasurer, Sir John Forrest, introducing the Budget, stated that the revenue last year amounted to £107,888,000 including war loans of £70,844,000. The expenditure totalled £88,032,000, including war expenditure of £61,506,000. He estimated that an additional Income Tax of ten per cent. with a minimum of £10 on single men and childless widowers between 21 and 45 who had not enlisted, would produce half-a-million for the current year.

CANADIAN DIVINITY STUDENTS TO SERVE.

London, August 9.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, the Senate has rejected by 24 votes to 25 an amendment to the Conscription Bill exempting divinity students.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that the Senate has passed the Conscription Bill.

A REPORT DENIED.

London, August 9.

The report that Surgeon General Sir Alfred Keogh has resigned is denied.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN MINERS' DESIRE PEACE.

A Big Demonstration at Essen.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that a mass meeting of eight thousand miners at Essen to discuss the food and wages questions developed into a demonstration in favour of peace by agreement. A resolution was passed demanding that the Reichstag vigorously push its resolution to this effect.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Forming the New Cabinet.

London, August 9.

Reuter is informed that V. Kerensky intends to form a Cabinet, including MM. Terestchenko, Nekrasoff, Arksenteff and Savinkoff. This will meet daily and the Generalissimo will attend when available.

Baseless Charges Against a Minister.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Minister of Justice has investigated the charges against M. Tchernoff, mentioned on August 5, and announces that they are baseless. M. Tchernoff has resumed his former post in the Cabinet.

Deputations of the Ukraine Assembly waited on M. Nekrasoff and urged the incorporation with Ukraine of the Governments of Poltava, Podolia, Volhynia, Chernigoff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav, Kherson, Taurida and Bessarabia. M. Nekrasoff objected to the incorporation of Bessarabia where the Little Russian population was only nineteen per cent. The delegates insisted, on the ground that Bessarabia was surrounded by other Ukraine Governments. A plebiscite will be taken.

U. S. Mission Returns.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Senator Root's Mission to Russia has returned to Washington. The members have declared that the outlook in Russia is encouraging. The chief duty of the United States was to convince Russians that America was in the war to a finish.

BIG MUNITIONS EXPLOSION AT CRACOW.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Zurich says that an explosion occurred at a munition works near Cracow. Forty-eight artillerymen were killed and many injured. Hundreds of doors and windows at Cracow were blown out.

THE SPANISH RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that official attempts to settle the railway strike having failed, the Government will maintain the services.

STORMY SITTING OF GREEK CHAMBER.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens says there has been a stormy sitting of the Chamber. An Opposition member denouncing the Press restrictions was shouted down. M. Venizelos pleaded for freedom for Opposition criticism but emphasised that the Government was determined to crush any attempt at reaction. The Parliament has passed martial law.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

London, August 9.

A message from Paris states that during the week ending August 5 there were 918 arrivals and 934 sailings. The sinkings were four ships above and two below 1,600 tons. Six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

STANDARDISATION OF AEROPLANES.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the first meeting of the International Committee to standardise the metal parts of aeroplanes was attended by Anglo-French, American, Canadian and Italian representatives. It proposes to reduce the thousands of varying parts to a few standard shapes, and thus enormously increase Allied aircraft production.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN RAIDERS.

London, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Houston asked for information regarding the German raider *Wulf* in the Indian Ocean and the raiders *Seeadler*, *Moewe*, *Veneta*, *Purys* and others lately operating in the Atlantic, of which nothing has recently been heard. Mr. Macnamara stated that the Admiralty were not without knowledge of the movements or fate of these vessels but the disclosure of it might be valuable to the enemy. Mr. Macnamara spoke the word "late" with emphasis.

THE LOSS OF THE S.S. MENDI.

London, Aug. 8.

The Board of Trade Enquiry into the loss of the *Mendi*, cabled on March 9, found that the collision was due to the master of the steamship *Decatur* not complying with the regulations of the Board of Trade. The *Decatur* was found to be in violation of the regulations of the Board of Trade. The *Decatur* was found to be in violation of the regulations of the Board of Trade.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph".)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, August 9.

The price of silver is 41.7/8d. There are small offerings and the market is steady.

London, August 8.

A message from New York states that bar silver has reached the highest point for thirty years. There is heavy Government buying, estimated at half a million ounces weekly, while European countries are also heavy buyers. The June exports to the Orient are revised to 7,789,000 ounces.

RUSSIA'S WOMEN SOLDIERS.

Organisation Raised by Wounded Girl-Officer.

Petrograd, June 21.—The "Command of Death," which is the official title of the women's regiment raised by the two-wounded girl officer, Vera Butchikoff, will be reviewed to-day by the Minister of War, M. Kerensky. The regiment will have its first public parade on Sunday and will leave in a fortnight for the front, probably for the Minsk sector.

The Associated Press correspondent who visited the barracks in Torgvay Street found posted at the gate a little blue-eyed entry in a soldier's khaki blouse, short breeches, green forage cap, ordinary women's black stockings, and neat shoes. The entry was Marya Skrydloff, daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine. Inside there were four large dormitories, the beds without bedding and strewn with heavy soldiers' overcoats. In the courtyard 300 girls were at drill, mostly between eighteen and twenty-five years old, of good physique. They wore their hair short or had their heads entirely shaved. They were drilling under the instruction of a male sergeant of the Kolyusky regiment.

Commander-Lieutenant Butchikoff explained that most of the recruits were from the higher educational academies or secondary schools with a few peasants, factory girls, and servants. Some married women were accepted but none who had children. The girl commander said:—"We apply the rigid system of discipline of the pre-revolutionary army, rejecting the new principle of soldier self-government. Having no time to inure the girls gradually to hardships, we impose a Spartan regime from the first. They sleep on boards without bedclothes, thus immediately eliminating the weak. The smallest breach of discipline is punished by expulsion in disgrace."

"The ordinary soldier's food is furnished by the guards equipage corps. We rise at four and drill daily from seven to eleven and again from one to six. The girls carry the cavalry carbine which is five pounds lighter than the regular army rifle. On our first parade I requested any girl whose motives were frivolous to step out. Only one did so, but later many who were unable to stand the privations left us."

"We are fully official and are already entered on the list of regiments. Uniforms and supplies are received from the Ministry of War to which we render account and present reports. Yesterday the commander of the Petrograd military district reviewed us and expressed his satisfaction. I am convinced that we will excel the male fighters." Asked as to the attitude of the male army, Commander Butchikoff said that only the Volynsky regiment, which had the Petrograd garrison, was really formidable. The Petrograd garrison, she said, was a formidable force. The Petrograd garrison, she said, was a formidable force.

PATHWAYS IN THE AIR.

Lord Montagu on the Future of Flight.

Lecturing before the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain on "The World's Air Routes and their Regulation," Lord Montagu of Beaulieu gave an interesting outline of a scheme for the control of flying after the war.

There were many signs, he said, that an effort would be made by all the civilized nations to develop postal and commercial communication by means of the air. So far as international law was at present concerned, there could be no private or national rights in the air over the sea beyond the three-mile limit; but national air rights presumably existed over the land of any nation, and in the case of countries with a seaboard the fringe of the three-mile limit round the coast. The position of the British Empire in this respect was peculiarly favourable. Our widely separated possessions would enable our air traffic round the world, over land and sea, to proceed without having to ask for concessions from other nations. There was a chain of Imperial landing-places southward and eastward from Gibraltar towards the Cape, to Egypt, and Australasia, while the nearest points between the North American Continent and Europe, the West Coast of Ireland and the East Coast of Newfoundland, were also both within the Empire.

After pointing out that, owing to wind currents, it was unlikely that straight-line routes between place and place would be those ordinarily followed, and that owing to questions of landing-places and exact meteorological knowledge the first great world routes to be regularly organised would probably be those over land, Lord Montagu gave time-tables for the various stages of journeys from England to India and back by alternative routes. The outward journey from Croydon to Karachi would be by way of Marseilles, Naples, the West Coast of Crete, Alexandria, Jof, Bassa, and Bandar Abbas. Allowing for two five-hour periods of flying every day of 800 miles each, at 120 miles an hour, with a rest each night and a change of pilot at defined stages, he calculated that this journey of 4,530 miles would be made in 83½ hours, of which 39½ would represent actual flying time. Leaving Croydon at 7 a.m., the passenger would arrive at Karachi at 6.30 p.m. three days later. The return journey from Peshawar to London would be by way of Bokhara, Grief (Caspian Sea), Logansk, Tarnopol, and Leipzig; total distance, 3,630 miles; total time on journey, 59 hours; actual flying time, 30 hours. At the fastest average time by rail way and boat to India before the war was 14 to 15 days, the saving by air would amount to at least 11 days, while in the case of Australia there would be a saving of 23 or 24 days out of the 30 now occupied by the journey.

Lord Montagu suggested that slow speed planes should use the lower levels of the air, and high speed planes the upper levels. The first 2,000 ft. from the surface of the ground should be prohibited to air traffic in general, but should be usable by the private owner of the soil if he desired and for the purpose of descending to his own landing or to intermediate safety landing-places. This private level would meet the claim of the owners and occupants of house and land to be secured some privacy from nuisances arising from air traffic. Above it would be the commercial level, ranging from 2,000 ft. to 4,000 ft., and used by all commercial planes with a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour. Next would come a similar zone for general air traffic and fast commercial flying. From 6,000 ft. to 10,000 ft. the levels would be reserved for the official planes of each nation. They would be used by its naval, military, and civil forces, and by police planes, for air police would be needed. Special authorised pilots and perhaps postal services would also use these levels. At 10,000 ft. the air would be internationalised. It would be free to all, provided pilots complied with certain rules for meeting and overtaking and their craft were passed as airworthy, say, registered as A.I. in a Lloyd's aerial register. Aircraft desiring to leave their own levels would, of course, use their wireless to ask permission from national or international flying authorities. Control of the various levels could only be exercised by police pilots on fast planes above the ordinary traffic, whence they could descend on breakers of the laws of the air and take their numbers or compel them to alight. All planes would be lettered and numbered. Official planes would be marked with their national colours, private planes would be white, and commercial planes red.

To secure law and order on overseas routes would be more difficult. It would probably be found necessary to define the paths to be followed within, say, certain degrees of longitude and latitude, and have again international control would be required, backed by an international air police. Lord Montagu went on to suggest means of defining routes and guiding air traffic by night and by day, and discussed some of the problems of weather, and wind. He added:—"Nations are spending millions of money upon the development of flying, and thousands of brave men have sacrificed their lives, both in fighting and experimental work. The great development of flying is now before us, and it is our duty to see that it is developed in a safe and orderly manner."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.—Noon.

Wednesday, August 15.

Steel Foundry Co., Ltd., Meeting; 11.30 a.m.

Thursday, August 16.

British Trader's Insurance Co., Extraordinary Meeting; 12.15 p.m.

Fatal Boxing Competition.

An inquest was held at Southampton recently on Private Hugh Barrie, Royal Engineers, who died from injuries received at a boxing tournament at Southampton Football Ground on Whit-Monday. Evidence was given that the contest was a scrupulously fair one, and the ring was of the usual pattern used in army and navy competitions. During the second round Barrie received a blow which seemed to graze the right cheek, and he fell to the boards, the back of his head striking the staging. Death was due to pressure on the brain occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel caused by the fall. A verdict of accidental death was returned, the jury considering that no blame was attributable to Barrie's opponent.

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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on—

WEDNESDAY, the 15th.

August, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising—

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, black-wood tables flower stands, stools, teak writing tables, bookcase, engravings, ornaments, white lace curtains, carpet, rugs, electric table fans and lamps etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboard, dinner waggon, dinner and dessert services, electro plated ware, cutlery, glassware etc., etc.

Double cherrywood and iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, teak dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, bed spreads and sheets, etc., etc.

And

2 Underwood typewriters in fine condition.

1 Cottage Piano.

On view from Tuesday, the 14th. inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITZKE & CO. in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (NOON),

ON

MONDAY

the 27th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yau-mai, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT NO. 209.

In One Lot.

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4500 Square Feet.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1888.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$60.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the Undersigned:—GEO. P. LAMMERT, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO. F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THEIL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with cooile quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1893. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,

1, Des Vœux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator,

or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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Victor Agents.



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TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road, C. OFFICES in King's Buildings. HOUSES in Chifton Gardens. HOUSES in Broadwood & Morston Terraces. HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

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TO BE LET.—ONE GOOD ROOM suitable as OFFICE, situated on the First Floor of Hotel Mansions. For particulars apply. Manager. Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VŒUX ROAD, Central, 1st

Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to:—ALEX. ROSS & CO., No. 4, Des Vœux Road, Central.

TO BE LET.—With immediate possession (if required), A THREE-ROOMED FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's Gardens. Excellently situated with fine view of Harbour and Peak. Private Telephone and use of Tennis Court. Board Optional. Apply Box 1305 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—ENGINEER, British, as Works' Foreman. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age and salary required. No other applications considered. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

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"	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) Nectar	50	2.35
"	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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GOLF CLUB SHAFTS.

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taurants, public institutions, theatres, hos-

pitals, schools, yards, motor boats and

motor cars.

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TAINING DRY POWDER. NON-

CRITTY & NON ACID. WILL NOT

DAMAGE MACHINERY OR FAB-

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INC. PETROL.

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of the best quality. We are also

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articles. We are also

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QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period, less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1917.

THE NEW TERRITORIES.

The administrative work which the Government does in the New Territories is largely a closed book to the majority of people in the Colony. The average resident knows that the New Territories are ours, but little thought is given to the labours which the governing of the natives and the administration of justice involve. Speaking of the Northern District—that is the mainland on the other side of the Kowloon hills—we have there a very considerable Chinese population living in numerous villages, almost the whole of which engages in agricultural and industrial labour, and which comprises a practically self-contained little community having not a great deal of intercourse with the outside world. The inhabitants probably know very little of what is happening in the West at present. The District Officer, in his latest report, says that the only purveyors of war news are the occasional firemen and stokers who return to their homes from foreign parts. He adds very truthfully that the views of these returned wanderers are probably "not very illuminating." The people there are without newspapers, while even such as may be brought in from outside would not be intelligible to the vast majority, we are told. In short, the inhabitants of the New Territories are a simple living, industrious folk, who have no cares beyond their daily existence and who are largely unaffected by what is occurring outside their borders.

But while all this is true, the task of governing the people and instilling into them British ideas of honest administration is not without its problems. It is, however, faithfully and conscientiously discharged, and the best tribute to the success of the work is to be found in the fact that the people live in security and comfort, enjoying to the full the liberty which the British flag always assures. How much that security is appreciated is shown by the statement in the District Officer's report to the effect that near Fang Ling a company of well-to-do Cantonese has initiated a scheme for erecting upwards of a hundred houses, each to be surrounded by a small garden or orchard, the idea being to create a sort of City of Refuge to which they can go in the event of trouble breaking out in Canton. In fact, the only serious trouble experienced in the Territories is the periodically recurring visitation of robber bands from over the border, but prompt measures taken by our police soon restore confidence and suppress disorder. There was one such visitation during the past year, but the fault lies not with the British. It is due, as is put on record, to the lack of any reasonable system of policing on the Chinese side of the frontier. Fools like these confirm us in the belief that it is to British rule that the people of the New Territories owe their almost complete immunity from serious trouble and the existence of conditions which permit them to live in quietness and peace, pursuing their daily toil without fear of molestation from any quarter.

It is satisfactory to read also that during the past year crime has been very slight, the number of persons whom it was necessary to send to prison being the smallest recorded since the Territory was taken over. There is a deal of building development going on, and the District Officer reports that there is more money circulating than there was ten years ago. More than that, the Crown rent and dues are paid without a murmur, there being practically no arrears, while there is no actual want among the people. Taken all through, the report shows a very healthy and promising state of affairs, and we think the Government can look with some amount of justifiable pride on the success of its administration in what is really a little Colony within a Colony.

The Unsettled Fatherland.

In one of our notes yesterday we pointed out that the demand made at the meeting at Mannheim by six thousand Socialists, who were being addressed by Herr Scheidemann, was "the first striking note of opposition" to the recent Government changes. Quickly on the heels of that meeting comes the announcement of another vast meeting of discontented Germans. We read that no fewer than eight thousand miners met at Essen, ostensibly to discuss the food and wages questions, but that the meeting developed into a demonstration in favour of peace by agreement, followed by a resolution demanding the Reichstag to act vigorously to this effect. These are indications of a strong feeling of discontent, which may at any time lead to a powerful upheaval. If Germans were not so much accustomed to being dominated by officialdom, we should say that such an upheaval was inevitable in Germany, for unquestionably the masses are—so they have been for many months—offering seriously on account of the blockade. Most of all, they are suffering from the certainty that the glorious future held up to them in Germany going to war has long since become an exploded illusion. They see themselves to-day in a worse position compared with any nation in Europe. They know the cause of it, and naturally there is a growing feeling of discontent against the class which has brought them into such a deplorable muddle. If the Germans are the able people they are generally reputed to be—particularly by themselves—they will strike at the root of their misfortune and cleanse their Fatherland of the foul pestilence of militarism to which Prussian Junkerdom and the crazy Hohenollerns have brought them.

Germany's Futile Submarinism.

This week's figures regarding British shipping are not so satisfactory as we should like to see, as they indicate an increase in submarine victims of over 1,600 tons. Still, there is not the slightest reason for alarm, as the weekly arrivals continue to be well over the two thousand, five hundred figure. This figure has been maintained ever since the Huns initiated their piratical policy, and so long as it is maintained, there is, we are certain, no reason for fear. With what is being done in the United Kingdom to cope with the scarcity of commodities and in confining the exports to what are practically necessities, there is every reason to conclude that the United Kingdom can afford to remain indifferent to the worst German proposals to do in her submarine campaign. In the success which we all hope may attend the latest British offensive in Belgium we shall also strike an effective blow at the enemy's campaign, for it is certain that his most important bases are on the Belgian coast. That coast in British hands, Germany's submarine policy will be very materially affected, and our own prospects correspondingly brightened. The figures of French shipping are also satisfactory, the average of over nine hundred and fifty being maintained. As in the case of British shipping, the French lost only two below the 1,600 ton figure, and also, like ourselves, a larger number than usual demonstrated their ability to cope successfully with enemy attacks. Unquestionably, the German submarine policy, like many other of the Huns' "invincible" schemes is doomed to certain defeat.

Field Glass Fund.

One pair of binoculars from Mr. R. Aitken, Tai Koo Sugar Refinery, is now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the Manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund. The total now stands:—One stand telescope, twenty hand telescopes, sixty binoculars, and donations of \$150.

Stolen Milk Bottles.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court to-day, with stealing three milk bottles belonging to the Dairy Farm Company. A coolie of the Company was delivering milk in Oakland Terrace and left three bottles in a side channel, when the defendant came up and stole them. Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

A Rubbish Dumper.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy to-day, with depositing rubbish in Bowen Road, Inspector Fisher, of the Sanitary Department, stated that there had been a lot of complaints lately about rubbish being deposited on Kennedy Road and upwards. A watch was kept last night, with the result that the defendant was arrested. His Worship imposed a fine of \$2.

An Opium Case.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with possessing seven tins of opium. The evidence of a Chinese Revenue Officer was that the man was boarding a Kowloon steamer by the Lee Kee Wharf, and, when searched, was found to have the drug concealed under his girdle. Defendant's excuse was that he was given the opium to take aboard by a man who was to give him 20 cents coolie hire. A fine of \$250 was imposed; in default, three months' hard labour.

Women's Strike in Paris.

The strikes among Parisian workwomen in the millinery and dressmaking trades continue, says a Home paper, and an addition to the movement of 3,000 female employees of the Electric Cables Company, as well as of workers in the grocery, leather-dressing, and button-making trades is reported. The Minister of the Interior, M. Malvy, ultimately succeeded in settling the dispute with the wholesale dressmakers. No disturbances occurred.

DAY BY DAY.

FOND PRIDE OF DRESSIS, SURE, A VERY CURSE; ERE FANCY YOU CONSULT, CONSULT YOUR PURSE.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow in the anniversary of the death of Cardinal Newman (1890).

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 8.7/10d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

North Point Concert. We hear that another promenade concert will take place at North Point on or about September 1.

European Lad Missing. Mr. O. W. Hurlow, of the Military Hospital, Bowen Road, reports to the police that his fourteen-year old son has been missing since August 3.

Macao Volunteers. We understand that the Macao Volunteer Corps is celebrating the third anniversary of its inauguration, on an elaborate scale, on the 25th instant.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin. Telegraphic intimation has been received stating that Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. of the Police Reserve Force, expects to return to the Colony on the 13th instant.

Coming Marriage. Among the forthcoming marriages announced is that of Mr. James Douglas Logan, of the Kowloon Dock, and Miss Campbell, also of the Dock Quarters, Kowloon.

Drowned in the Harbour. A labour contractor, of Tai Yuen Street, reports to the Police that a coolie was climbing aboard a Japanese coal boat at Wanchai when he fell into the harbour and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Free Water.

A fine of \$50 was imposed by Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, on a stallholder in the Central Market who was found to have tapped a water main in the market, thereby getting water without allowing it to pass through a meter.

No Covers.

Four trucks, on which raw meat was being conveyed, were found being drawn along Queen's Road West without covers as is required by the sanitary laws. The respective owners were summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, and were each fined \$10.

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WAR SAVINGS.

The Eighth List of Subscribers.

The eighth list of subscribers to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association shows a total of \$68,335, as below. The moneys have all been invested in Straits War Loan at 6 per cent. Full particulars and Application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:—

One subscription of \$8,870.

One of \$5,600.

Two of \$2,600.

Two of \$2,000.

Five of \$1,000.

One of \$900.

One of \$850.

One of \$760.

Four of \$600.

Two of \$580.

One of \$550.

Seventeen of \$500.

Five of \$400.

Three of \$380.

One of \$350.

Seven of \$300.

One of \$260.

Ten of \$250.

One of \$240.

One of \$230.

One of \$225.

One of \$210.

Seventeen of \$200.

One of \$175.

One of \$170.

Three of \$160.

Eight of \$150.

Three of \$130.

Two of \$125.

Two of \$120.

Two of \$115.

Thirty-eight of \$100.

Two of \$90.

One of \$85.

Three of \$80.

Nine of \$75.

Three of \$70.

Eight of \$60.

Thirty-eight of \$50.

Eight of \$40.

Three of \$35.

Twelve of \$30.

Twenty-six of \$25.

Twenty-five of \$20.

Nine of \$15.

Forty-two of \$10.

Forty-seven of \$5.

Total ... \$68,335

1st List ... 39,100

2nd List ... 10,280

3rd List ... 62,075

4th List ... 210,305

5th List ... 123,680

6th List ... 82,125

7th List ... 61,880

Total amount received to date \$677,780

Apert from the above the following further moneys have been

subscribed to the Association,

which have all been invested in

Straits War Loan 6 per cent. (all

in Straits currency):—

Nos. 2 ... \$1,350

49 ... 25

215 ... 50

224 ... 140

272 ... 48

461 ... 50

625 ... 100

679 ... 104

695 ... 6,000

696 ... 120

720 ... 70

Previously acknowledged ... \$8,057.00

Total ... \$11,007.70

Nos. 44 ... \$6. 9. 2

272 ... 3. 19. 5

535 ... 30. 0. 0

650 ... 29. 0. 0

721 ... 100. 0. 0

Previously acknowledged ... \$160. 8. 7

Total ... \$494. 7. 0

Previously acknowledged ... \$663. 15. 7

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY

OF CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Treasurers & Secretaries,

Hongkong, 10th August, 1917.

Hunt for Jove's Gold.

The Home Municipal Council

has passed a resolution asking

the Government to demolish the

Palazzo Osarelli on the Capitol,

hitherto the seat of the German

Embassy, which stands on the

ruins of the ancient temple of

Jove. Hopes are entertained of

recovering an enormous amount

of rare gold, which, according to

Tacitus, was deposited by the

Romans in the foundations of the

temple as a votive offering.

"OUR DAY."

How Hongkong Will Celebrate It.

Lord Lansdowne has again issued an appeal throughout the Empire for the celebration of October 18, "Our Day." The Red Cross work is now costing £3,000 a day, and tends to increase rather than diminish. The necessity therefore for all sympathisers to make a ready response to this appeal is more than ever required.

In Hongkong it is intended to follow the precedent which was so successful a year ago. There will be a "Rise Day," and the arrangements for a fair in the afternoon are now in progress.

VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

Order No. 45, issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Commanding H. K. V.R., states:—

Detail.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, the 12th August, to the morning of Sunday, the 19th August, "B" Coy, H. K. V. R. Orderly Officer Lieut. B. Branch.

Next for duty, H. K. V. C.

Parades.

Monday, 13th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Orberry. Dress: Drill Order. Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Tuesday, 14th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys, Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Tai Koo Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training, Musketry. Dress: Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes. Officers and N.C.O.s will continue conducting the tests laid down in para. 297-299 Chap. IV. Musketry Regulations, Part I 1909. (Re-print 1914) Copies of the para. referred to may be obtained on application at the Orderly Room. Every man including exempted members must attend this parade. Coy. Sergt-Majors will send to the Adjutant on 15th August a list of all absentees, noting thereon those absent from the Colony or on sick leave.

Wednesday, 15th instant:—Nil.

Thursday, 16th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Orberry. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section:—"A" and "B" Coys will parade at Happy Valley for Station Work. Fall-in at monument 5.30 p.m. and "C" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 17th instant:—"A" and "B" Coys, Recruits, Machine Gun Section, Mounted Section and Signallers on the road outside the Orderly Room at 5.15 p.m. Tai Koo Section on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m. Kowloon Dock Section at Kowloon Docks at 5.15 p.m. for Tests of Elementary Training, Musketry. Dress: Drill Order except Kowloon Dock Section which may parade in plain clothes.

Every man including exempted members must attend this parade.

Saturday, 18th instant: Nil.

Strength.

Pte. C. P. Templeton having joined is allotted Corps No. 661 and posted to Coy. "A" Platoon No. 3 Section 10.

Pte. A. E. Cheery having joined is allotted Corps No. 662 and posted to Coy. "B" Platoon No. 7 Section 10.

The Disappearing Coolie.

It has been reported to the Police by an assistant manager of the Sincere Company that a shop coolie collected \$432 from other shops dealing with the firm, and absconded with the money.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For Italy, fully as much as for any of the belligerents, this has been a people's war, says the New York Evening Post. It is opportune to recall the time and the manner of Italy's entrance into the Entente. She did so after nearly nine months of war had demonstrated how bitterly serious was the business she was embarking upon. She nullified the treaty, signed at her during the long months of hesitation, that she would rush to the rescue of the victor, by entering the war three weeks after the beginning of the Russian disaster in Galicia, and while the Russian retreat was in full swing. Her services to the Allied cause in that campaign alone were of the first order. Russia acknowledged and repaid the debt a year ago when Brusiloff came to the aid of the Italians hard pressed in the Trentino. The Italian people chose its present partnership after the most furious courtship on the part of the Central Powers. On the one hand there was Von Balow capitalizing his unrivalled connections with the influential circles of the aristocracy at Rome. On the other hand, came the Socialist emissaries, Scheidemann and Suedekum, to sway the labour masses. Chief of all there was the seemingly all-powerful Giolitti, for years the master of Parliament and manipulator of public opinion, resolutely opposed to the war. That all these forces should have been overcome and Italy placed on the side of the Entente is a tribute to the spirit of the Italian nation.

Of the magnitude of war operations, even on a single front, we get another illustration in the announcement made at Paris some time ago that by the middle of May a new railway line had been completed from Sinti Quaranta on the Albanian coast to Monastir. The distance is not much more than a hundred miles, but the difficulties involved make this operation as impressive as the railway line which Gen. Maude built from the Persian Gulf up the valley of the Tigris, or the other line which Gen. Murray has dragged behind him across the desert of Sinai to the frontier of Palestine. The new line through Albania into Macedonia is not only shorter than the route by way of Salonica, but is very much safer. The German U-boats have been reaping a harvest in the Mediterranean, and the Allied losses have been particularly heavy in transports and hospital ships. For the return of the

SIAM AT WAR.

Some Interesting Developments.

The Bangkok Times of July 23 says:—The following may be regarded as official:—There were attempts on almost all the larger steamers seized to disable the machinery by dismounting, disconnecting, and, just when the Naval men went alongside to board the ships, by small explosions. With the exception of one or two vessels, the attempts were successful, and on some of the steamers the damage to vital parts is believed to be quite considerable. All the lighters are in order.

The Technical staff of the Dockyard department of the Navy has been sent down today to commence a thorough inspection of all the ships, and until they have made a report no estimate can be framed of how long it will take to have the steamers fully repaired and ready for sea.

In Bangkok a list of the houses occupied by Germans and Austro-Hungarians was prepared with great accuracy, and the exact number of residents ascertained. For each place a party of police was told off, the number varying with the number of residents. The troops were in attendance in case of need, but as a matter of fact their services were not required.

Enemy subjects have been or are being fetched from Phuket, Pattani, Nakon Sridharmasaj, Kohsichang Banglaeol, Koon Tan, etc.

What Influenced Siam. To a certain extent the Government was influenced by the "Gadhr" conspiracy, which showed the extent to which Germany has been going in for intrigues. But Siam's chief aim is to assert her right as a member of the family of nations, and to show that she stands by international law. What mainly influenced her was the repeated declaration of the Allies that the war is being waged in order that every nation, small as well as great, should be free to develop along its own lines.

One Result. Germany and Austria-Hungary have of course lost their extraterritorial rights, and lost them for ever. The question of increased Customs duties has not been raised, but it is pretty sure to be raised, when the time comes to make new treaties with the enemy countries.

The Commercial Bank. Yesterday's declaration automatically removed three of the Directors of the Siam Commercial Bank Ltd., Mr. Florio, Mr. Willeke, Mr. Bremer. Mr. Willeke handed over the keys of the bank to one of the Directors. This morning the remaining four Directors held a meeting according to the articles of association to fill the vacancies.

The following were appointed:—Phya Chadeak Raja Sathai, and Phya Sapan Sombatti. The vacant position of Chairman is filled by the election of Phya Jayyos Sombatti. The Ministry of Finance having applied to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for the loan of one of their officials to act as Manager, that Bank placed the services Mr. G. H. Ardron at the disposal of the Government. This morning Mr. Ardron attended at the Bank, was introduced to the Directors and formally appointed as acting Manager. He took over his duties forthwith.

Custodian of Enemy Property. H. B. Prince Bidyalankarasa has been appointed Custodian of Enemy Property. In the course of a brief conversation this morning the Custodian explained that naturally he was a very busy man now. He has staff of about 150, who commenced work at once the initial arrests were made. This staff spent yesterday in making inventories of the goods on the premises and in the residences of the interned enemy aliens and sealing up such premises. As soon as their work is completed in Bangkok and the suburbs, part of the staff will be despatched to the provinces to carry out the same duties there.

In the meantime the local authorities are acting for the Custodian. The Prince explained that no date could be given for sale of enemy businesses as the gathering of all the necessary details would naturally take some time.

The Internment Camp.

The locality of the internment buildings attracted a large crowd of sight-seers all yesterday and today. Practically none of the interned took any luggage with them when they travelled under escort, and the rest of the day and this morning, clothes and personal belongings as well as articles of furniture were being taken there in car loads. The completion of the furnishing is also proceeding. Several enemy aliens have been noted proceeding in town today in motor cars, presumably to direct and supervise the removal of some of their effects. Many of the interned had made arrangements for a declaration of war, and in not a few cases inventories of all personal belongings had been prepared and their ownership detailed ready for the officers making the arrests. This was notably the case in many of the Germans working for the Railways. Some, however, were too flustered and taken by surprise to take any steps in this direction.

The Seized Tonnage. The seized tonnage now lying in the Siamese flag is particularly valuable. The steamers damaged can be repaired, the hulls are sound. The carrying capacity of the lighters taken over is said to be about 48,000 piculs, which will be of the utmost use in remedying the shortage of boats of this type here and available at present. The shortage of tonnage here is well-known. Recently a miller with contracts for Singapore market was unable to fulfil part of his contracts owing to tonnage being unavailable, and the authorities released a steamer which had been taken over from her owners and sent her to Bangkok. She arrived last week.

Enemy Directors. In addition to the change in the directorate of Siam Commercial Bank there will now be vacancies in the Boards of the following Siamese Companies: the Bangkok Dock Co. Ltd., the Bangkok Manufacturing Co. Ltd., the Mekong Railway Co. Ltd., the Paknam Railway Co. Ltd., the Nakhon Siam Mining Co. Ltd., and the Transport Co. Motor Ltd.

Some companies had enemy subjects in their employment. One case is that of Mr. Istnik, an Austrian, working for the Siam Steam Packet Company at Angthong. Mr. W. Duncan left for that place to-day to look after matters pending the filling of the vacancy.

The Siamese flag floats on top of the British flagstaff, and on other Allied Legation staffs.

Speech by the King. In the Amrinder Throne Hall of the Chakri Palace, His Majesty the King on July 23 delivered a speech from the Throne, defining Siam's policy and reasons for entering the war. His Majesty was attired in the undress uniform of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and spoke from a raised dais at the upper end of the hall, having all the Royal Princes assembled to his left. The side to the left of the hall was filled with senior officers of the Army and Navy, while that to the right was occupied by Members of the Royal Household. Immediately in front of the King sat the Chao Phraya and behind them a large concourse of officials and heads of Government Departments. His Majesty entered the hall to the sound of the sang, or sacred conch shells blown by the Brahmins, which were also blown again when he took his departure. The Royal speech, which was delivered very clearly and impressively, was of brief duration and the following is an official translation of it:—Gentlemen,—As the Great War in Europe is now clearly recognised as a world war, I came to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that, as a nation, we could no longer remain neutral, and for the sake of our own interests as well as of the peace of the world, I had no other course but to declare that a condition of war existed with the German and Austrian Empires who have shown and continue to show contempt for all international rights.

As one of the Family of Nations, My Government has, in duty bound, entered its protest against the methods of warfare adopted by Germany and Austria, but as these protests have been disregarded by the Central Powers, I felt that Siam's attitude of neutrality was no longer ten-

SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

U.S. Food Through Neutrals.

Chicago, June 22.—A warning for the strictest care in exporting American foodstuffs to neutral countries contiguous to Germany was sounded to-day at the closing session of the Liberty Convention of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Trade Relations, of which Mr. A. P. Williams is chairman, said:—The very loss of food by destruction by the enemy which is going on day by day in rapidly increasing tonnage and volume is directly affecting us, and is our duty as an offset to this destruction, to see that no food enters a neutral country, where there is the slightest possibility of that food being transferred to the enemy.

"The Republic of Switzerland, with which we have always been friendly, and which is classed as a neutral nation, exported into Germany, in 1916, \$11,000,000 in merchandise, whereas in 1914 she exported to Germany \$2,000,000. Our exports to Switzerland from July to February in the fiscal year totalled \$13,965,000, against \$548,000 for the same period in 1914. This merely is one concrete example of what becomes of our supplies.

Similar figures can be given in the case of Denmark and Sweden. It is, therefore, our duty to ourselves and as a step toward the ending of the war that we supply no foodstuffs to neutral nations."

From the standpoint of self-interest the report remarked that this loss of exports would be made up in increased trade with our Allies.

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is

PINKETTES

the little gentle-as-nature laxative which dispels constipation, liveriness, bilious headache, clears the complexion and purifies the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 60 cents the trial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

able and that it had indeed become necessary for her to join in the war.

Through the indefatigable zeal and true devotion of My Military, Naval, and Civil officers, the precautionary measures for the peace and safety of the public, which I entrusted to them, have been carried out to my entire satisfaction without any bloodshed and for which I heartily thank all of you who have had a share in the execution of the work.

We have joined the side that is fighting to uphold the sanctity of International Rights, and we shall endeavour to assist our gallant Allies until the conclusion of an honourable peace.

I rely with confidence upon the loyal and united efforts of all My subjects, and I pray that all the Blessings of the Three Jewels of Our Faith may be granted unto Us all.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE, No. 1 Hongkong V.A.D.

AN examination on "First Aid" will be held by DR. MACLEAN GIBSON at the Helena May Institute on THURSDAY, 14th instant, at 10 a.m.

W. WILKINSON, Acting Adjutant and Honorary Secretary.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1-) per share for account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Matriculation, Senior and Junior Local Examinations.

These Examinations will commence on MONDAY, December, 10th, 1917.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 21st, 1917.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.

Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.

Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directly managed by the University.

The Examination will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917."

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "HANNA NIELSEN"

Capt. L. J. DANIELSEN, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports, and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong 7th August 1917.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON TUESDAY the 28th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 2016 Together with the messuage erections and building thereon known as No. 269 Des Vaux Road Central. Terms 999 years commencing from 31st January, 1911. Annual Crown Rent \$20.00. Area 1,180 Square Feet.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong 10th August, 1917.

OUR ADVERTISING HAS DRIVING POWER

NONE HAMMER HOME LIKE THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY DOES.



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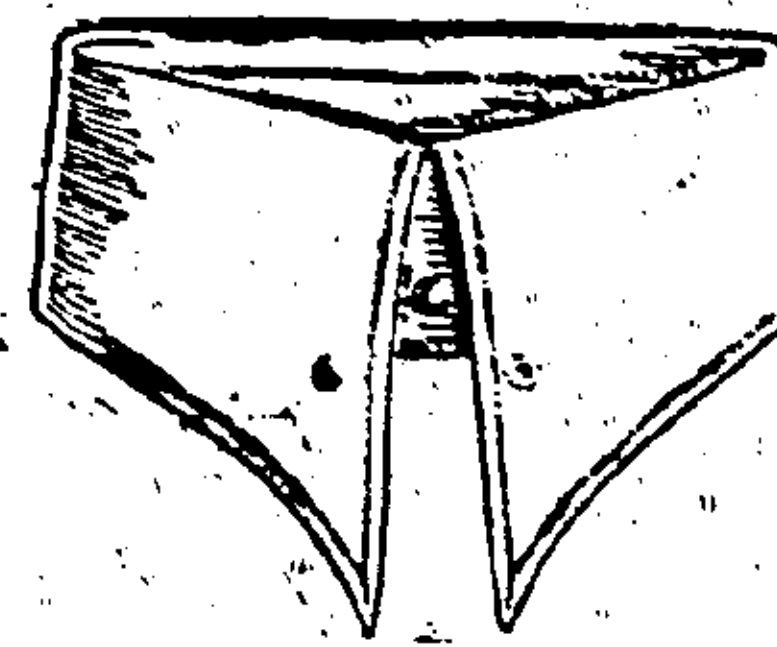
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents. Hongkong 7th August 1917.



The Collar of To-day.

is the Soft Collar, and discerning men are selecting SUMMIT SOFT COLLARS—the collars which combine comfort and economy with the summit distinctive style and quality. A popular shape is.

Summit SHAPE 66

MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VEAUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 23.

Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

Keltic BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN || No. 8740 THE SECRET OF KELTIC SUCCESS:—

"KELTIC" are made in Britain to fit the British foot, to please the British taste, to meet every requirement for good form and GOOD WEAR.

SOLE AGENTS:—Wm. POWELL, Ltd.

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

2532 In Springtime. Duet.
Escarole. From "Tales of Hoffman."
2329 It was a Lover and His Lass. Duet.
Whisper and I Shall Hear.
2293 Sally in Our Alley. Tenor.
Mary.
1962 Beautiful Land of Nod. Contralto.
Sunshine and Rain.
2537 Mother C' Mine. Baritone.
Come With Me in the Summer Night

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VEAUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS:—GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD. WINE MERCHANTS. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. TEL. NO. 126.

COMMENCING
FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST.

PATHE
PRESENTS

COMMENCING
FRIDAY, 10th AUGUST.

“THE SHIELDING SHADOW”

THE MOST AMAZING SERIAL OF WONDER AND MYSTERY EVER PRODUCED,
FEATURING GRACE DARMOND, LEON BARY AND RALPH KELLARD.

The SHIELDING SHADOW is the first release on Pathe's new Five Million Dollar serial programme and is now showing in all the leading halls in London with enormous success, the history being published in the "News of the World."

A SERIAL ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS.

TWO GLEAMING EYES !!

TWO AVENGING HANDS !!



WHAT DO THEY MEAN ??

SEE THE SHIELDING SHADOW !!

AT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Strength.

Private G. Blair joined the Corps on 3. 8. 17., is allotted Corps No. 2102 and posted to Scouts Company.

Leave.

No. 1952 Pte. E. W. L. Martin is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 2nd August 1917. No. 1419 Corpl. P. S. Cassidy is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 10. 8. 17.

No. 2042 Pte. A. Hughes is granted 6 months' sick leave, from 10. 8. 17.

No. 1535 Spr. J. A. Hunter is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 12. 8. 17.

No. 1947 Spr. T. L. Scott is granted 6 weeks' leave, from 23. 3. 17.

No. 1769 Pte. W. F. A. Knapton is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 31. 7. 17.

No. 2003 Spr. J. H. Donnelly is granted 1½ months' leave, from 12. 8. 17.

No. 2048 Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 14 days' leave, from 10. 8. 17.

Annual General Musketry Course.

The following is the result of the Classification Practices in the Annual Course of Musketry for year 1917-8:—

Centre Section M. G. Co.
Number exercised ... 18
1st Class shots ... 9
2nd Class shots ... 6
3rd Class shots ... 3

The following are the averages:—

Practice No. 13 ... 13.2
Practice No. 14 ... 16.6
Practice No. 15 ... 8.9
Practice No. 16 ... 16.5
Practice No. 17 ... 10.9
Practice No. 18 ... 10.0
Practice No. 19 ... 5.5
Company average ... 81.6

Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company.

Number exercised ... 21
1st Class shots ... 12
2nd Class shots ... 9

The following are the averages:—

Practice No. 13 (H.P.S. 20) 16.9
Practice No. 14 (H.P.S. 30) 30.2
Practice No. 15 (H.P.S. 20) 10.9
Practice No. 16 (H.P.S. 45) 28.4
Practice No. 17 (H.P.S. 20) 12.5
Practice No. 18 (H.P.S. 20) 10.5
Practice No. 19 (H.P.S. 15) 6.7
Company average ... 97.2

Parades.

Monday 13th instant.—At 5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co., drill at Kowloon Dock, Hong-kong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m. At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery; Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. (Tests of Elementary Training); Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables; Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Grimes, Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade.

Tuesday 14th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery. At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Range Takers only) at Belchers Battery; Sretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters. At 5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" and "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company (including M. G. Detachment) at Murray Pier and proceed by launch to Kowloon. Tests of Elementary Training. (S. T. Nos. 1. and 3).

Thursday 16th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company M. G. Detachment at Headquarters. At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" in. Section (Layers class only) at Belchers Battery. At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Layers and Setters only) at Belchers Battery; Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

Friday 17th instant.—At 7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section (Range Takers class and Gun Numbers as Detailed only) at Belchers Battery. At 5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery (Gun Numbers other than specialists) at Belchers Battery; Eight Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders (Tests of Elementary Training);

Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corpls. Grimes, Edgcombe and Edmonds and Lee-Corpl. Meade; Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Saturday 18th instant.—At 7.10 a.m. Scouts Company (men detailed by Sergt. Major Ramsay) at Headquarters, musketry instruction. At 4.30 p.m. Special Parade at Headquarters for members of the Corps (Infantry) unable to attend drills ordered on 13th, 15th and 17th instant. One N.C.O. from each unit sending men will attend.

On duty 19th instant, Left Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company; 20th, Centre Section M. G. Company; 21st, Scouts Company; 22nd, Scouts Company; 23rd, Right Section M. G. Company; 24th, Left Sec. M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company; 25th, Centre Section M. G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 19th to 25th instant, Lieut. Danby.

CONTROL OF AMERICAN EXPORTS.

President Issues Explanation of What He Intends to Do.

In explanation of the Executive order creating an Export Council, President Wilson has issued this statement through the Committee on Public Information:—It is important that the country should understand just what is intended in the control of exports, which is about to be undertaken, and since the power is vested by the Congress in the President, I can speak with authority concerning it. The Export Council will be merely advisory to the President.

There will, of course, be no prohibition of exports. The normal course of trade will be interfered with as little as possible, and, so far as possible, only the abnormal course directed. The whole object will be to direct exports in such a way that they will go first and by preference where they are most needed and most immediately needed, and temporarily to withhold them, if necessary, where they can best be spared.

Our primary duty in the matter of foodstuffs and like necessities is to see to it that the peoples associated with us in the war get as generous a proportion as possible of our surplus, but it will also be our wish and purpose to supply the neutral nations whose peoples depend upon us for such supplies as nearly in proportion to their need as the amount to be divided permits.

There will thus be little check put upon the volume of exports, and the prices obtained for them will not be affected by this regulation.

This policy will be carried out, not by prohibitive regulations, therefore, but by a system of licensing exports, which will be as simply organized and administered as possible, so as to constitute no impediment to the normal flow of commerce.

In brief the free play of trade will not be arbitrarily interfered with; it will only be intelligently and systematically directed, in the light of full information with regard to needs and market conditions throughout the world and the necessities of our people at home and our armies and the armies of our associates abroad.

The Government is taking, or has taken, steps to ascertain, for example, just what the available present supply of wheat and corn is remaining from the crops of last year; to learn from each of the countries exporting these foodstuffs from the United States what their purchases in this country now are and where they are stored, and what their needs are, in order that we may adjust things, so far as possible, to our own needs and free stocks; and this information is in course of being rapidly supplied.

The case of wheat and corn will serve as an illustration of the rest, of supplies of all kinds. Our trade can be successfully and profitably conducted now, the war pushed to a victorious issue, and the needs of our own people and of the other peoples with whom we are still free to trade efficiently met only by systematic direction; and that is what will be attempted.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Business Rather Quiet.

Messrs. Snowman and Company report under date of August 4 as follows:—

We last reported on 21st ult. since when business in our market has remained rather quiet although offers for tonnage, on time charter basis, have been made as high as \$30.00 per ton. When we last went to press, the rate Saigon/Hongkong stood at \$1.10 per pica, but with a slightly strengthening tendency. Offers for tonnage were made at \$1.12 per owners standing out for \$1.15/\$1.20 per pica, fixtures were eventually only negotiated at \$1.10 and at this rate 2 medium sized regular liners, and a small outsider, were fixed and a further small outsider it is reported, accepted this rate for a number of trips. At time of going to press the rate has dropped a few cents.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 24th July, 1917, amount to 551,335 tons as compared with 611,907 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 White round sifted rice stands at \$3.88 per pica l.u.b. Saigon for July/August shipment.

Saigon/Java, Saigon/Philippines, and Saigon/Japan.—Tonnage could still be placed in these directions.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—We last quoted \$1.40/\$1.25 for loading inside/outside the bar; respectively as being the rate ruling in this direction. This figure has now appreciated and advice are to hand that \$1.70 can be placed for inside the bar loading.

Newchwang/Canton:—Nothing is reported.

Coal:—There is still a strong demand for collier tonnage especially for Moji loading but shortage of bottom militates against fixtures being made. For local business a small steamer of about 300 tons has accepted a number of trips Hongkong/Hongkong at \$9.25 per ton. The low-

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

SAILORS & SOLDIERS & POLITICS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—In the old days, sailors and soldiers cared little or nothing about politics, but conditions have changed as all men in England, Wales and Scotland, and most of those in the Colonies, are now sailors and soldiers, with but few exceptions.

Thus practically the only people left to take part are a few such as clergymen, newspaper men, the aged, those disabled in mind or body, and the conscientious objectors. What splendid thing your leaflet writer advocates!

I wonder if he knows anything about the Service and that there is no place from whence political representation is more desirable. Perhaps he hasn't heard of the hardship the Service men are undergoing at present owing to the high rate of the dollar? Has he never read about Major Bo and So, and Commander Somebody else asking him or that in Parliament? What is that but the Service taking part in politics?

Your writer should keep more in touch with the times, keep "agin the Government," in accord with the Telegraph tradition, and not suppose conditions which place a premium on anti-business and put the real men under all the disadvantages while the incapables give the decisions.

Yours etc.
SOLDIER.
Hongkong, August 10, 1917.
[We must have something more to say on this subject to-morrow:—E. A. T.]

ness of this rate in comparison with that of previous fixtures is of course accounted for by the steamer's very small size. Fixtures reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong six trips \$9.25 per trip.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of August 9 as follows:—

The gun boat P. J. Pitt has been ordered to Hongkong to convey the Parliamentary members to Canton. They will arrive within the next two days. The Speakers of the two Houses, who arrived at Canton a few days, have wired to other members urging them to come without delay.

The Commander of the 4th regiment of Yunnan troops, owing to the fact that payment of the troops' wages is overdue, has taken over all the fanien dens in the western part of city and placed them under his control. The 34th battalion's Commander, following the same example, has requested permission from the Tachun to control all the dens inside the old city. At present most of the dens have the appearance of garrisons, with a number of armed soldiers in front of the doors.

The privileges granted to the original syndicate for the construction of the Canton-Macao Railway have been cancelled on the ground that the concessionaire has not collected sufficient funds within a fixed time. Two others have made an application to the Governor for the concession, but no action has been taken, pending enquiries. A few days ago a fourth syndicate sprang up, but owing to plans being exactly the same as those of the former two, his application has been rejected without consideration.

Dr. San Yat-sen has declared that in case the Parliamentary members who arrive from the North are not sufficient to form a quorum for the meeting, the gathering should be held under the name of an Extraordinary Special Meeting of Parliament.

Alice Memorial Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Ten Shaps Guild, \$29.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

Plans to Pool U.S. Shipping.

Recent Washington mail advices say:—With the passing of the second week since the arrival of the British and French war commissions it has become clear that not only has the United States determined to go into the war with Germany with all her man power and physical resources, but it has been determined to pool the war powers of this country with those of our European Allies. About a month ago there was considerable opposition in political circles to the proposal that the United States should combine forces with the Allies. There was a group in Congress who favoured a declaration of war with Germany only upon the condition that the United States should wage that war alone and independent of the Allies. That an independent war was almost impossible was hardly conceived by many politicians. That it is impossible to wage a successful war without pooling our interests with those of the Allies has since been proved by practical experts who have conferred with our officials during the last two weeks. This conviction has come upon our officials not because of any advice or persuasion on the part of the British and French visitors, but it has been the natural result from the imparting of trade information and military and naval secrets of the countries which have been fighting Germany for the last two and a half years. These conferences between our officials and the visiting war commissions have been so extensive, it is learned, that the visitors have been compelled to cable back home for additional data to place before the experts of the United States. This indicates the extent to which American officials have been inquiring into the situation and the thoroughness with which the war problem has been studied. Coincident with this extensive study, which has surprised the visitors with its thoroughness, has come the conviction that the United States is facing a "very grave situation." To win the war will require the expenditure of much more force than was originally planned, and the Administration has determined that the work shall be carried out to a successful conclusion. One of the first practical results since the visit of the British and French commissions has been the drafting of plans to pool the shipping facilities of the United States with those of England and the other Allies. A committee of the Council of National Defence was appointed to work with the United States Shipping Board. This committee will act in co-ordination with the Allies' shipping organization, and all ocean tonnage which becomes available in the United States will be routed and placed in that trade which is determined by a consent of the Allies in most need. In this way the requisitioned German and Austrian ships will be utilized in trade. Similar disposition will be made of all the tonnage which the Shipping Board intends to have built in American yards. Next in importance was the recommending to the War Risk Insurance Act, which would allow the United States to reinsure its British and other Ally bureaux, and permit these Governments to reinsure against war dangers in our bureau. Under these amendments the war risk insurance would be pooled in a manner. At the same time it would make more uniform the legal restrictions on shipping which operate as a consequence of taking out war risk insurance. There is now pending in Congress a measure which would give the President authority to direct exports and, in effect, declare embargoes. This is a power closely related to the shipping problem of the Allies, inasmuch as it is an urgent necessity that all ocean-going tonnage shall be conserved for the best interests of the nations involved in war. The proposal is being discussed of withdrawing all passenger service, to be followed later by discontinuing some of the less important ship lines, and utilizing those vessels in the more necessary service. Pressure has already been brought to bear by the United States tending to withdraw sailing vessels from the Transatlantic trade and placing them in the coastwise

and West Indies trade, and taking from the latter steam vessels which might be used in trade with Europe. Refusal of the United States to write war risk insurance upon sailing vessels to Europe was one of the means adopted to accomplish this purpose. It is probable that amendments to the shipping law will be enacted before absolute control can be exercised by the United States in this regard. The arrangements already entered into tending to pool the shipping facilities of the United States give an indication of the extent to which the Government is expected to go in pooling all other resources of this country for the war. The credit loans extended by the United States to the Allies have been the entering wedge in these negotiations. Heretofore when the Allies floated loans in the United States it has been necessary for them to utilize the service of this private fiscal agency. The firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. has been the recognized fiscal agent in this regard. Inasmuch as the United States Government has adopted the policy of extending credit to the Allies, the services of this private fiscal agency have been dispensed with. This was announced last week by the Financial Secretary of the British Treasury. It is further understood that the arrangements may be supplemented by reorganising a central governmental purchasing agency by the United States. This central purchasing agency would make all war expenditures for this country, and would also make similar purchases for the Allies, so that there would be no conflict of purposes or competition in the buying of war supplies in this country by the various governments concerned. The British Minister of Munitions has a Canadian agency which is now purchasing some supplies in the United States. The British Commission has requested, it is understood, that the purchasing agency which may be established by the United States Government shall co-operate with this Canadian agency and not compete with it. Until the United States Government does make the final arrangements to purchase supplies for itself and the Allies through a governmental agency, the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. will continue to be the purchasing agent of England in the United States, and the original credit loan of 200,000,000 dollars, which was extended to England last month by the United States is being spent by Morgan and Co. as the agent of that country. This arrangement will continue until another purchasing agency is established. It has been noticed that in the collection of food control bills which have been introduced in Congress at the suggestion of the Secretary of Agriculture there is included authority which would permit the Government to enter into arrangements to purchase supplies and to distribute these again. Under such authority as this, it is believed, the United States could set up a central purchasing agency. In some quarters it is believed that it would not even require additional legislation in order to establish this central purchasing agency for the Allied Governments.

Supplies for Submarines. Washington mail advices say:—Persistent rumours of German submarines in the South Atlantic were given additional colour when it was disclosed that Government investigating agencies are running down a story that cargo steamers of the American Transatlantic Company, flying the United States flag, have carried supplies to sea for U-boats. The officials would not go into details, but it was assumed the report prompting the investigation probably came from members of the crew of the steamer Manitowoc, quoted as charging that the Manitowoc and other Transatlantic Company vessels had transhipped to German submarines at sea quantities of food and fuel smuggled out of New York. Both the Navy Department and the Department of Justice have taken a hand in the investigation. How far the inquiry has progressed was not indicated, but officials by their silence gave the impression that no definite conclusion had been

reached. They declined to comment on the news despatch from San Juan or on statements by the Transatlantic Company officials in New York, characterising the story told by the Manitowoc's crew as fiction. In many quarters the inclination was to regard the report as merely another of the drop of rumours current here since the visit of the U-53 to Newport. It was pointed out that all such rumours were investigated thoroughly as a matter of policy and that consequently no conclusions could be drawn from the steps taken in the present case. Some naval officials, on the other hand, have not concealed their belief that German submarines and raiders have been supplied from this side of the Atlantic. The assertion that none of the ships of the American Transatlantic Company had at any time supplied German submarines was made by the company's president, Mr. Richard G. Wagner. The story told by members of the crew of the steamer Manitowoc at Porto Rico he characterised as "pure fiction," told probably because "the crew was disgruntled." "If the Government is investigating our ships now we do not know it," Mr. Wagner said. "We have nothing to conceal. We were advised by the captain of the Manitowoc about April 21 or 22 that the Navy Department was detaining his ship at St. Thomas, in the United States Virgin Islands. We telegraphed an inquiry to the Navy Department, and the Department asked us to show our manifest. We sent a man to Washington with a copy of the manifest. It was examined and we were at once notified that our ship had been released. When the Manitowoc left New York for Buenos Ayres she carried a general cargo, including cotton goods, automobile parts, and so on, and carried only enough coal for steaming purposes. She put in at Norfolk to take on more coal. Our company is on the British trade black list. The British control the South American coal supply, and as our ship would have been unable to get fuel at Buenos Ayres it was necessary to replenish at St. Thomas with sufficient coal to enable her to make the round trip back to that port. I deny absolutely that any cargo has been carried on any of our ships at any time that did not appear on the manifest, and I deny that any of our ships has at any time furnished supplies to a German submarine. The captain of the Manitowoc is a Dane, who has taken out his first papers, and has no love for the Germans. Our company was blacklisted because of my name, Wagner. The story of the Manitowoc's crew is pure fiction. The captain had trouble with the crew, which, disgruntled, probably sought to make further trouble for him for that reason." The American Transatlantic Company has since early in the war been operating under freight steamships known as the "Wagner ships." Mr. R. G. Wagner being president of the company. They have been plying mostly between New York, Boston, Newport News, and South American ports. Four of them, the "Saginaw," the "Kantakee," the "Genesee," and the "Hocking," were seized by the

British, on account of which a protest was made by this Government resulting in a controversy with the British Government, which at the time the United States entered the war had not been settled. The status of the ships was under investigation in 1915, when it was alleged that they were really owned by German capital. This was at the time when application was made by Wagner, who is a United States citizen, to place the ships under United States registry. Wagner came here from Milwaukee about two years ago and organised the American Transatlantic Company with invested capital; it was said, "of about 2,000,000 dollars. In addition to the four ships seized by the British, the American Transatlantic Company's fleet is composed of the steamships Manitowoc, Winnipeg, Allagash, Muskegon, Anasable, Maumee, Winnebago, and one building.

Work for German Prisoners.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cheshire Agricultural War Committee it was reported that Sir Arthur Lee had been interviewed as to the proposed scheme for the cleaning of the River Birket. The Government, he said, were prepared to supply German prisoners for the work, and to finance such a scheme and to recover the cost from those who benefited.

Family Will Case.

An interesting case was heard recently, before the Jersey Royal Court, in which Sir Bertram Falle, Bart., M. P. for Portsmouth, together with his sister, Miss Albina Falle, of Plasencia, Jersey, were defendants. They were sued by Mr. A. J. Le Cornu and his wife, nee Falle, to witness the setting aside of the will of their mother as having been drawn up contrary to law, inasmuch as she had disposed of more than the third allowed by law. The hearing was adjourned.

YALE
Locks and Hardware
MUSTARD & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.

LA INSULAR CIGARS
THE OLDEST CIGAR FACTORY IN MANILA

Best Quality Leaf. Best Workmanship.
Finest Aroma. Lightest Colours.
obtainable from all Cigar Merchants.
DISTRIBUTORS FOR SOUTH CHINA:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Bank	\$650
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$325
North China	n. £140
Unions	s. \$295
Yangtszes	b. ex 73 \$195
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	n. \$143
H. K. Fires	b. \$305
SHIPPING.	
Douglas	n. \$85
Steamboats	n. \$18
Indos (Def.)	n. \$101
Indos (Pref.)	s. \$40
Shells	b. 120/-
Ferries	n. \$29
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	n. \$96
Malabons	b. \$29
MINING.	
Kailans	b. \$4/6
Langkats	b. £15
Raubs	b. \$260
Tronohs	b. \$25/6
Urals	n. \$2/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves	sa. \$76
Kowloon Docks	n. \$117
Shai Docks	b. £78
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	s. \$95
H. K. Hotels	b. \$89
Land Invest.	n. \$91
H'phreys Est.	b. \$635
Kloons Lands	n. \$33
Shai Lands	sa. £77
West points	b. \$69

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos	n. £162
Kung Yiks	b. £1550
Shai Cottons	b. £134
Yangtszepoos	n. £575

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos	n. \$7
China Light & P.	n. \$450
Providents	n. \$790
Dairy Farms	n. \$23
Green Islands	sa. \$735
H. K. Electric	b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$151
Ropes	n. \$273
Steel Foundries	b. & sa. \$10
Trams, Low Level	sa. \$640 & 635
Trams, Peak, old	n. \$910
Trams, Peak, new	cts. 90
Laundries	b. \$340
U. Waterboats	n. \$13
Watsons	b. \$6
Wm. Powells	s. \$650
Morning Posts	n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY

AUGUST 10, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2/8 1/2
Demand	2/8 1/2
30 d/s.	2/8 1/2
60 d/s.	2/8 1/2
4 m/s.	2/8 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	115
T/T Japan	125 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	64 1/2
co & New York	64 1/2
T/T Java	153 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	373 1/2
Demand, Paris	374

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2/8 1/2
4 m/s. D/O	2/8 1/2
6 m/s. L/O	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	65 1/2
isco & New York	65 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	385 1/2
6 m/s. France	391 1/2
Demand, Germany	64 1/2
Demand, New York	64 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	128 1/2
Demand, Singapore	115
On Haiphong	47 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	47 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	57 1/2
Sovereign	735 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	4280
Bar Silver, per oz.	42 1/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Chinese, 20 cts. pieces	2 3/4 %
Chinese, 10 cts. pieces	2 3/4 %
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	par.
Hongkong 10 cts.	par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) ... 45,000,000

President ... André Berthelot

General Manager ... A. J. Fournet.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms of application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 3352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	10 Min.
12.15 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	10 Min.
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	10 Min.
12.45 A.M.	12.45 A.M.	10 Min.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	10 Min.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	10 Min.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	10 Min.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	10 Min.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	10 Min.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	10 Min.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	10 Min.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	10 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

12.00 A.M. and 1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. every half hour.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

TO	FROM	EVERY 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M.	12.00 A.M.	10 Min.
12.15 A.M.	12.15 A.M.	10 Min.
12.30 A.M.	12.30 A.M.	10 Min.
12.45 A.M.	12.45 A.M.	10 Min.
1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M.	10 Min.
1.15 A.M.	1.15 A.M.	10 Min.
1.30 A.M.	1.30 A.M.	10 Min.
1.45 A.M.	1.45 A.M.	10 Min.
2.00 A.M.	2.00 A.M.	10 Min.
2.15 A.M.	2.15 A.M.	10 Min.
2.30 A.M.	2.30 A.M.	10 Min.
2.45 A.M.	2.45 A.M.	10 Min.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings.

Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time table for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. In such cases tickets will be issued on payment thereof, but have been made in Bank Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order representing Bank Notes."

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.,

General Managers.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT

LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up: \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc. Goods received on Mortgage.

Advances made on the basis of the first class of any property of the system.

Loans made on the basis of the first class of any property of the system.

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BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver ... \$18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS

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Hon. Mr. P. H. Bayes, Director.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, F. C. Butler, Esq.

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